U. S. M.

The Annual Report of Postmaster General Hatton.

HATTON'S REPORT. The annual report of the postmaster general

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, is completed, and for the first time made public. Introducing his report with "a well-deserved tribute" to the Assistants and various chiefs for 'efficient service and valuable aid," the secretary first makes the

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. The total expenditures made on account of the service of the fiscal year ended June 30,

as follows: 1. Ordinary postal

revenue.....\$42,818,635 60 2. Net revenue from money-or-

der business.... 519,492 08 43,338,127 08 Excess of experditures over 3,066,833 5 To which should be added:

1. Estimated amount of out-treasury to Pacific railroad 1,260,179 51

Gives estimate I cost of service over the revenues for the fiscal

year \$5,201,484 12
The revenues were \$3,170,565,53, or more than 4.7 per cent less than those of the previous year; the decrease being attributable to the reduction of letter postage from 3 to 2 cents, which took effect October 1, 1883.

In addition to the amount expended for the service of the year \$819,593.62 was paid on account of liabilities of previous years, making the total amount disbursed during the year (exclusive of credits to the Pacific rail-

roads,) \$17.2.4,563.27.

The amount paid to postmasters was \$11, 283,830.87, an increase of \$168,436.41 over that of the previous year for the same pur-

pose. This expenditure was \$333,830.87 in excess of the appropriation.

For railroad transportation the audited expenditures and estimated liabilities for the service of the year, including also the sums credited to the Pacific roads, \$13,815,163.

The appropriate amount appropriate i for the The aggeste amount appropriate 1 for the service of the year \$46,746.037.62, or \$341,076.97 more than the amount disbursed on account thereof, and \$536,394.07 less th n the

count thereof, and \$336,394.07 less th n the total disbursements and outstanding liabilities. Estimated receipts for 1886, \$31,272,820 24; estimated expenditures for 1886, \$56,099,109.50; definery to be supplied from the general treasury, \$4 826 349.26.

An estimate of the revenue for the ensuing fiscal year is attended with great uncertainty.

because of the reduction of letter postage to two cents, which took effect on the 1st October, 1833. Although the change was in actual operation during three-quarters only of the last fiscal year, its effect was felt upon the revenue for the entire year; the sales of stamps for the quarter ending September 30, 1883, having been greatly custailed in view of the then approaching reduction in the rate. Thus the sales for that quarter under the three cent rate amounted to \$10,083,509 53, while the sverage for the three succeeding quarters was

in the history of the postal service through the reduction in the letter rate of postage from three to two cents, taking effect on the 1st of October, 1883 under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883. As the place of marks of The past year marked an important epoch of March 3, 1883. As the class of matter The ordinary postal revenus for the year end-ed June 30, 4884, was \$2,278,434.24 less than that of the preceding year. To this loss should, of course, be added that of the natural increase to have been expected had the three-cent rate force. Though the three-ceut rate was in force during the quarter ended September 39 1883, the sales of stamps, &c., for that quarter were \$137,271,85 less than the average for \$137,271,85 less than the average for the three remaining quarters under the 2-cent rate: the anticipated change in the rate havtog led to a serious falling off in the sale of stamps. That the loss of revenue wes not greater must be regarded as gratifying, in view of the fact that t e estimates on which the change was based contemplated a less for the first year of about \$8,000,000. It is evicent the prediction has been fully verrified that the reduced rate would greatly stimulate letter c. rrespondence, and lead to the substitution of sealed inclosures for postal cards and open circulars. The increase in the number letters cannot be stat d, the department having no statistics to show the number of pieces of each of the several classes of matter mailed, and the same kind of stamps being used indiscriminately for first, third and fourth class matter. Ne.ther do the sales furnish any guide, slove postmaste s in accounting to the auditor report the amount in the aggregate and not in detail of the several kinds and denominations.

In postal c rds there was a decrease in the issues of 16,640,000, or 4.5 per cent, for the year ended June 30, 1884 as compared with the previous year. During the preceding five years there has been an average annual increase of 13 68 per cent

VARIOUS MAIL MATTER. The amount of postage collected on second class matter during the yearwas \$1,889,592 14, an increase of \$184,414 61, or 10 82 per cent,

over the previous year.

The number of letters and parcels sent

through the registered mails during the year was 11,246,545, of which 8,068,338 were domestic letters, 466,902 were letters addressed to foreign countries. The amount of r gistry fees colle ted was \$957,059.30, an increase o \$30,509 60, or 3 3 per cent, over the previou

The actually ascertained losses during the year numbered 516, or one in every 21,705 let-ters and parcels registered. Tois is a smaller proportion of loss than in any previous year, and shows increasing their you indidelity on the part of postal officials in this branch of the

The gross receipts of articles of undelivered mail matter during the year were 4 751 872,an increase of listle more than 8 per cent over the

THE APPOINTMENT DIVISION. Number of offices established during the year, 3,440; discontinued, 1,260; increase of offices established, 151; increase discontinued,

There are 561 departmental offices and employes, and 71,671 postmasters and other officers and agents.

POSTOFFICES AS SINECURES.

At different times during the year a thorough investigation was made, under the direct tion of the chief postmaster inspecter, of all first and second class offices. The result of these investigations was gratifying to the department. Dishonest and negligent officials were discovered. The former were removed. and the latter reprimended and more fully of cases where nostmesters were discovered to be short in thele accounts it was owing to negligence or a lack of ability to manage the affairs of their offices. Too many p stmasters feel warranted in regarding their positions as sinecures and fee free to give their attention to other business content to draw their salaries as official leaving the work of managing their offices to others. This should not be allowed. Post-masters at first and second class offices should he required to give their entire time to their official duties, and should not be permitted to engag in any other business that requires any

the government.

rtion of the time for which they are pad by

brought about if it requires a statutory exact

This result should b

Angeles, Cal, Montgomery, Ala; Ottumwa, Iowa, and Scranton, Fa, making the total number 150. The number of carriers was increased 210, making a total of 3,890 at the close of the year. The appropriation for this service was \$3,514,653,40.

Vice will not attain to any higher grade of perfection until this legislation is effected.

FAST MAIL SERVICE.

During the part year the service on the trunk lines has been very materially improved.

For some years the New York Central and

POSTAL PINANCES.

The postage on local matter aggregated \$1,-777,484.87 an increase of \$417,745.65 and over the total cost of the service, \$1,273.278.85. Free deliveries are now acceeded only to towns where the population reaches 20,000 or the postal revente \$20,000. In my judgment the law should be so changed as to permit the the law should be so changed as to permit the segregation of population and the postal revenue of these towns, and the service should be extended to them when they meet the requirements of the law. The result would be a diminution in the number of offices and a more satisfactory and economical service.

CHEAPER POSTAGE, Since, by the figures shown, the postal serv ice is self-sustaining, I can urge with proprie-ty the reducing of local postage rates to one cent. I am confident that such a change would result in a very considerable increase in the number of local letters mailed, and that the free-delivery revenue would not be so greatly impaired thereby as to prevent it from again reaching the present amount is a few

I also renew the recommendation of predecessor, that the unit of weight in rating latters and sealed packages (first-class matter) be changed from one-half ounce to one ounce.

SPEEDY DELIVERY. Since in large commercial cities where even the efficient delivery of the malls is not ade-quate to the demands of business enterprises requiring prompt transaction, I recommend the use of a special postage-stamp for letters mailed and intend d for special and prompt delivery at free delivery offices. This stamp should be of the denomination of ten cents, should be of the denomination of ten cents, and, when affixed to a letter, in addition to the proper postage charge, should insure for it as speedy a delivery as possible af er its reception at any letter-carrier office. This outside distribution could be effected by employing messenger boys, at a small sala y, and in such messenger boys, at a small sala y, and in such messenger boys, at a small sala y, and in such took place soon after the establishment of the property of the control of the cont numbers as the circumstances should warrant. I am satisfied such an effort to accomodate the public would still further commend the free-delivery service to its patrons in the large cities where it is in operation.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

The gross receipts of the 2,323 presidential offices for the four quarters ended March 31, 1884, amounted to \$33.031,697.33, or 74 8 per cent of the entire revenue of the department for the same period. The aggregate salaries of presidential postmasters amounted to \$3,828,709, or 11 59 per cent of the gross receipts accruing at their respective offices.

The appropriation for clerks in postoffice for the present fiscal year is inadequate for the service. The department has been obliged to make reductions in order to keep the expendiapparent injustice to many postmasters whose allowances were already to small.

I endorse as applicable to postmasters the secretary of war's expressions on the subject of paymasters' bonds, viz.: They should be permitted by law as security the obligation of some approved guaranty company organized to the purpose of indemnifying employers in

The revenue from the rent of presidential ostoffices is divided between the department of the postmasters.

them proficient in almost any of the professions of life.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE

and the postmasters.

In my opinion the law—should be so amend-

A more practical and a much more just system than the present would be one in which

fected yielde i by far the larger portion of the caution for the protection of mails in transit postal revenue, the change, or course, produced an immediate falling off in the receipts. and provides, at no inconsiderable expense, the very best and most approved locks for mail bags that are handled only by is sworm agents, while the security of the mais placed in postoffice boxes accessible to the general public is left to the caprice and parsimony of postmasters who, in many cases, are not qualified to decide upon the merits of the different locks. In my opinion the postoffice depart-ment should be authorized to prescribe the kind of locks that may be placed upon postoffice boxes, and postmas ers about be for-bidden to place any article of mail in a lock box not secured by a lock approved by the de

I am of the opinion that the government ould provide buildings and proper facilitie for the transaction of postal business.

EXTENT AND COST OF TRANSPORTATION, JUNE 30, 1884,

The statistics of the inland mail service June 30, 1834, are as follows: The number of routes in the star service was 11,7 9 the length of the routes, 223,779 miles, the annual transpo tation, 81,109 052 miles at a cost f 85 089,941 being about 6,28 cents per mile. The number of routes in the steamboat service was 117; the length of the routes 15 69 miles; the annual transportation, 3,882,25 miles, at an aenual cost of \$596.573, being about 15-37 cents per mile.

The number of routes in the railroad ser

vice was 1,57; the length of the routes, 117, 169 miles; the annual transportation, 142,541, 392 miles, at a cost of \$15,012 603 (exclusive of \$3,979,362 for railway p stal clerks), being

offices supplied by mail messengers was 5, 295, at an annual cost of \$86; 313. The number of special offices was 2,423, each office being supplied by a special carrier whose compensation is not to exceed two thirds of the salary of the postmaster.

An exhibit of the service, with tabula statement, appears in the report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, hereto an

The star service is maintained with as my efficiency as is attainable under existing laws There is nee t of new legislation touching this branch of the service, and I approve and strongly commend to the favorable notice of congress the bill prepared to meet this need by the second assistant pastmaster-general, which will be found in detail in his report. He is, from 1 ng experience familiar with the needs of this service, having been instrumental in effecting already many reforms, and from these facts his comments upon the bill deserve

The bill referred to aims to prevent the con-The bill referred to aims to prevent the continuance of certain abuses in this brauch of the postal service. If it should become a law it would have the effect of breaking up what is known as speculative bidding, which now secures, as shown by the report of the second assistant postmaster general, over three-fourths of the routes annually advertised." greatly to the detriment of the service. It would throw the contracts for carrying the mails, in great part, into the hands of persons reciding on, or in the vicinity of, the various out a to be let, resulting in most instances in stly more efficient service. These desirable ends, together with the removal of som needless restrictions which now work to the disadvantage of both the carriers and the overnment, will be attained by the passa e of this bill, which has my unqualified approval a being in a line with other previous refor

the star service. The average annual cost of the star servir five years pre eding 1884 has been \$5,194. 8.2, with an average mileage of 75,960,955 miles, at a little over 8 cents per mile.

For the year ended June 3, 1884, the cost

of the star service was \$5,089 941, with a mile-age of \$1,169,002 miles, at a cost of about 6 cents per mile. In other words, a large in-crease in the mileage has been accompanied with a very great reduction in the cost -the cost per mile being reduced nearly 24 per

Section 620 of the regulations of 1879, which prescribed a method of adjusting compensa-tion for expedition, has been resciuded, bement to effect it.

THE PRESE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

The system was extended during the year islation that is ne dful are so moderate and the cities of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Los yet so necessary that I am certain the statute and construct.

New York, November 29.—The market was buoyant and rose 22c in the morning. It is rumored that many operators have been cought to prohibit any internal revenue tax by being twisted.

During the past year the service on the trunk lines has been very materially improved. For some years the New York Central and Hudson River railway and the take Shore and Michigan Southern railway have been running a fast train, leaving New York at 850 p. m. of the following day, making connection with the fast mai train on the Walter St. Lembard For the St. Lemba bash, St. Louis and Pacific railway, and a di-rect connection for St. Louis. The mails for Chicago and the west, which formerly arrived at Toledo on this train, were held there about And Regain the Lost Vantage a RECIPROCITY TREATY PINALLY ARRANGED BE-

three hours and taken on a slow train to Chicago, arriving there at 6 a. m.
Commencing Sunday, March 9, 1884, an arrangement was made with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway company whereby the train leaving New York at 8:50 p. m. was continued through from Toledo to Chicago as a speak of fast was train arriving at the latter special fast mail train, arriving at the latter point at 12.35 a. m. In connection with this on arrangement was made with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway company to put on a special fast mail train to leave Chicago at Some Strong Demands for J. 3.

on a special fast mail train to leave Chicago at 3 a.m. arriving at Omaha at 7 p. m. of the same day. This arrangement went into effect March 11, 1884.

The Chicago, Milwaukse & St. Paul railway company also put on a fast mail train, leaving Chicago at 3 a.m., arriving at St. Paul at 3:30 p. m., and at Minneapolis at 4 p. m. This train commenced running March 13, 1884.

In connection with the fast mail train on the Chicago, Englington and Onlow railway. the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy rallway, the Diinois Central rallway company changed the schedule of its main line so as to make a close connection with the fast mail on the Chicsgo, Burlington & Quincy railway, north and south, at Mendota, ill, and extended its through line from Freeport, Ill, to Dubuque, Iowa, connecting at the latter point with the train for La Crosse, Wisco. sin.

These pharcagen the saveral reads material.

the evenius dispatch arrived in San Francisco at 7:40 a. m. instead of at 8:50 p. m., as formerly. Since that time the schedule has been changed, and this mail now arrives at San Francisco at 11:10 a. m.

The mail for St. Paul and Minneapolis city delivery is assorted on the fat mail care ba-

The mail for St. Paul and Minneapolis city delivery is assorted on the f st mail cars before arrival at those places and given to the carriers at the depot, thus enabling them to make their delivery before the close of the business day. This is a material expedition, as this mail under the old arrangement would not arrive at those places until the next day. A change of schedule was secured on the Northern Pacific railway, whereby its train left St. Paul on arrival of the fast mail, making a gain of one full day at Portland, Ore.

The total weight of the mails dispatched to postal union countries, exclusive of Canada ed as to place the entire box-rent revenue to the credit of the party who provides and maintains the boxes, and who pays the rent of the room or the space occupied by the boxes.

A more practical and a much more just postal union countries, exclusive of Canada, during the last issued was 1,215,572,391 grams or 2,679,851 pounds, an increase of 146,861 pounds over the preceding year. The weight of the letter and post-card mails was 225,841,232 grams, or 2,181,961 pounds, an increase compared with the preceeding year of 16,412 pounds of letters and post-cards and 130,448 pounds of printed matter and samples.
Compared with the weights for the fiscal year
1883 the percentage of increase for letters and
post-cards is 3,41 per cent; for printed matter
and sample mails, 6 36 per cent, and for all the mails 5.8 per cent.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION. The adjourced meeting of the Congress of the Universal Postal Union, originally fixed to be held at Lisbon, Portugal, in May last, afterwards postponed until October 1, hast, and further postponed in consequence of the and further postponed in consequence of the pravalence of cholera in partions of Europe, will meet in the city named on the 1st of Feb ruary next, for the purpose of improving the system of the Union in the light of the expe ence of its practical workings during the last Many important modifications of ine years the Paris Convention and regulations are pro osed for consideration and decision by the Jongress, and the United States has special nterest in most of them. Hon. William T Otto and James S. Crawford, Esq., superin tendent of foreign affairs of this department, have been appointed the delegates to represent the Unite 1 States in said Congress

THE TREASURY.

CONDITION OF THE NATION'S WALLEY.

WASHINGTON, November 29. -The annua eport of Treasurer Wyman, of the United States, shows that the net revenue of the government was less than 1883 by \$49, 767 712. The decrease in receipts from customs \$19 629,007, in receipts from internal revenue \$23,134,295, and in receipts from miscellaneous sources \$8,849,248, from the ag gregate of these items should be deducted as about 10 53 cents per mile.

There were 4 908 contractors for carrying the mai's on inland routes. The numb r of offices supplied by mail messangers was 5,
105 cents per mile.

Increase of \$1,854,849 in the receipts from the sales of public lands, leaving a net reduction as stated above. The net expenditures aggregate \$244,126,244, a decrease from the amount in 1883, by \$21, 281,893. Surplus applicable to reduction of the public debt amounted to \$104,393,625. lecrease of \$28,4-5,818 from that of the previous year. Items of expenditules showing a decrease as follows: On account of war department, 89,481,779; interior department \$11. 469,936; interest on public debt? \$4,581,752. There was an increase of \$2,242,411 in expenditures on account or civil and miscellane us and \$2,009,164 in expenditures on account of the navy department. The disbursing officers of the United States had to their credits on the books of the treasury at the close of the year | 32,463,9 0. The statement of assets and general balance was reduced from \$163.33; 463, in 1883, to \$149,525,062 in 1884, a re uc tion of \$13,7.7,400. The aggregate amount of gold and silver coin and bullion held by the treasury has increased from \$32,510.809, in 1883, to \$395,216,297, in 1884, as increase \$42, 705,487. The gross assets increased from \$450,119,817, in 1883, to \$519,690, 2.9, an increase of \$63,570,431. From November 1, 1883, t. November 1st, 1884, the reserve decrea ed \$12,757,255, or from \$160,822,545 to \$148,670,290. There was nominally out tanding at the close of the fisca year silver certificates amounting to \$12,891,691, an increase of \$32,274,890. During the year, the amount hald for the treasury increased from \$15,996,145, to \$3,384,680, thus leaving actually outstanding 897,907,011, as actual increase of \$24,886,325. The amoun of standard siver dollars c'ined to September ury held 142 3:9:409. Of this amount \$97 044.881 was for redemption of silver certifi-c.tea outstanding. The amount in circulation was 39.801,953, or about 21.8 per cent. of the total coinage. As usual, the amount outstanding reached the higher point in December, when it exceeded \$41.0%, 000, an aggregate never before reached. The decrease to June was not as great as in previous

ons years, probably owing to the scarcity of one and two dollar notes, and on September 20, the amount was \$680,717 greater than the same date in 1883 During fiscal year \$126. 2.572 lu national bank notes were presented for redemption, being 22.83 per cent more than the preceding year. This increase reflect: the condition of the mercantile and monetary affairs of the country, as shown by reports, increasing the number of business failures and decreasing the amount of clearing home transactions.

house transactions. The Oil Market,

FOUR YEARS HENCE

the part year the service on the Who Will Lead the Grand Old Party

Battle

Leader.

Prominent Men Who Endorse Blains to Command the Future

Legions to Victory.

BLAINE AND RE-NOMINATION.

pecial telegram to THE BEE CHICAGO, November 39-An Inter-Ocean New York special says: The intensity of feeling that Blaine was really the choice of the people for president, but lost the election through accidental utterances at the north, has led to expressions from every quarter fa-By a change of schedule secured upon the Union and Central Pacific railways, which took place soon after the establishment of tests mail upon the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway, a gain of one business day was made in the delivery of mails at San Francisco. The mail leaving New York by the receives daily mail here which taxes his time

> of Colorado, Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, H. E. Parsons, of Virginia, Senator Hale, of Maine, J. A. Long, of Ohio, W. C. Andrews, of New York, and Colonel W.E. Simms, of Virginia, have given voice here to the popular cry. They neither attempt to boom Blaine for 1888 or indorse the movement in his direction, but have simply stated that it is an evident fact that the people are still Blaine's

> > GENERAL LOG IN.

HE EXPRESSIS HIMSELP ON THE REPUBLICAN DEFRAT. NEW YORK, November 29 .- General John . Logan is at the Fifth Avenue hotel. He arrived this morning, and will remain over Thanksgiving, when he will join Mrs. Logan in Washington. There was a large number of callers at General Legan's room this afternoon, and he surprised all his friends with the light-

hearted and cheery manner in which he spoke of his recent defeat. badly," said a friend of his this evening, "if it were not for the fact that he way beaten by such an old copperhead as Henr' row,"

To night Gen. Logan said taughingly, "I have nothing to say to the press. We are whipped, and that's all there is of it. For myself," he added, "I feel a good deal like the man who stubbe is his toe, and sat down

on a stump to nurse it. All his friends came around to sympathize with him, plying him with all sorts of questions about now he fel-'It hur's pretty bad, don't it?' they asked, but the fellow was a little too much occupied squeezing his toe to answer. Finally he blurted out: 'The worst of it is I am too hig to cry and the thing hurts to had to laugh' And that," said Gen. Logan, "is the way I

After the election Gen. Logan went down to his tarm in south rn Illinois to recuperate The place contains about 10 acres of well cultivated land, and the general says that afte the 4th of March he expectato become a granger in earnest. Gen. Logan attributes the delest of his party to the utterances of Burchard rather than anything else. He rays the Irish-American, in Chicago except the most bitter democrats, hat always supported him and that he was never run for any office in Illinois when hed failed to carry Chicago by 6,000 to This year the maj rity ran de 3,000 and numbers of Iri hmen had told him that they had voted against him for the first time. He attributes all this to Burchard's re-

THE BLACK VOIE.

OVERNOR COLQUITT HAS SOMETHING TO SAY O THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS ACCRUING TO THE

NEGRO PROM THE BECENT ELECTION. special Telegram to THE BEE. NEW YORK, November 30. - Governor Coluits of Georgia, in a letter to the Commercial Advertiser, writes: "Let me say as to the colored citizen in Georgia, he is safe in the hands of the democracy, that now even the temptation to deal unfairly by his vote is un ored and that from this day forth he ounts as a living factor in southern politics, 'Why, now," will you ask, "and not hereto-Because herotofore the whole influence and teachings of the government itself were called into active service to the negro vote as a constant e before our eyes. It was enough to say to the colored voter, he is a democrat. scatched you out of his hands as slaves and made you freemen; he would reinstate you to morrow if he could. Of course, the effect of this was to keep the races apart colitically, and the past danger in which the colored democrat was forced to live among als race deterred a man of any feeling from seeking to draw him from the growd is republican influences had impounded him Now he is accessible to the logic of deeds which he shall see and feel, and eat and drink, and withal shall be clothed in the integrity in which his civil rights are sure to be upheld by

THE SPANISH TREATY.

PESSIMISTIC VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT PROM THE SOUTHERN STATES.

pecial Telegram to the BER. Washington, November 20.-Senator Gib son, of Louisana, maintains that there is very little reciprocity in the Spanish treaty. He says the benefit is about all on the side of Cuba. Continuing, he said: "There are about 500,000 consumers of our products in Cuba. Now this treaty proposes to give them advantage of trads with our 60,000 000 of people, and in return we may supply their 5.0,000 with some of our products. Besides, the people of Cuba do not, and will not use many of our products. They do not use our plows, mowing machines, and manufac-tues of that sort. They live mostly on fruits and consume very little flour. There is no probibition in the treaty against the imposition by the Spanish government of in ternal revenue tax Now we collect two ents per pound on sugar. Say we get from a \$30,000,000. If we admit it free, may not

treaty would exclude the sugar product of ctner countries than Cuba, and he did not believe it would cheaten the price of sugar to the consumer in this country. He referred to the Hawaiian treaty as proof of this, saying it did not benefit the consumer here. that, said he, supposing the Spanish government should not take advantage of the opportunity to impose the internal revenue tax, we would be really presenting Cuban planters with \$30,000,000 which we could planters with \$30,000,000 which we could for the country tax on their sugar. raise as custom tax on their sugar. That would make Cuba the richest island in the

TWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN-ENGLISH RIVALRY. Special Telegram to THE BEE.

LONDON, November 30. - Mr. Foster passed through London yesterday, having signed the commercial treaty of the United States with Spain. He sails to-day for New York Engified, prevents the possibility of the desired Angla-Spanish treaty, because it will be impossible for Spain to grant similar concessions to the two powers and open Caban parts both to English and American goods. It is expected that the treaty will excite hostility against Louisiana sugar planters, but will ensist the support of protectionists because, in the first place, by abolishing \$30,000,000 of sugar duties, it puts an end to further appeals for reducing the revenue, and secondly, opens the Cuban markets to American manufacturers of cotton, iron, woolen, and numerous

turers of cotton, iron, woolen and numerou other goods, thereby securing a practical Am-erican monopoly, and proceeding on the pro-tectionist dectrine of using American tariff as a means of obtaining a foreign market for American goods on favorable terms

AMERICAN FLOUR. NOW THE MARKETS OF SPAIN ARE OPENING U

TO THIS GREAT PRODUCT.

Special Telegram to the Bek: Consul Horatio J. Sprague, at Gibraltar, gyll to the queen is universally associated with states that flour is the only American product the strained relations between the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. The scandal and attention so much that he is obliged to for which there appears to be a market there. and attention so much that he is obliged to use a secretary. Three-fourths of the letters are spontaneous declarations that Blaine is the choice of the writer for president in 1888. From all over the country there is the same remarkable expression. In ten days past men like Senator Warner Miller, Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, in the choice of the writer for president in 1888. From all over the country there is the same remarkable expression. In ten days past men like Senator Warner Miller, Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, in the choice a market there. Supplies are being imported direct from New York through by British and Italian steam vessels. The demand has only sprung up since the appearance of cholera in France. Consul McKay at Teneriffe, in the Canary Italians, says that French flour is beginning to be looked upon suspiciously. The public have of late years favored the American article. As Marseilles now, owing to the cholera remaining to the metropolis Louise is in the Highlands, and when he returns to the metropolis Louise is in the Highlands, and when he returns to the metropolis Louise flies to Germany. The queen has ordered the princess Louise is in the Princes Louise is in ing there, is entirely shut out of this market, large quantities of flour are expect from the United States. The result will be a perma-nent increase in the consumption of American

> LOWELL AND CLEVELAND. SINISTER LOWELL DENIES SOME POOLISH CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

LONDON, November 30. [Bee Special.]-Minister Lowell said: "Please tell my friends in the United States that I am not likely to commit such a silly act as to run away from my post because a chief magistrate of the opposite political faith has been elected, I presume my successor will be appointed and confirmed in due season, and when he arrives here, I hope to have the honor of well-ming him and affording him whatever services may be in my power to make the beginning of his duties easy and agreeable."

An Elevating Explanation,

BURLINGTON, Iowa, November 29,-The failure of B. D. Brown, the grain dealer, who assigned yesterday, does not effect the Bur- Lord Salisbury had swallowed the democra "I do not think Logan would feel half as lington and Mississippi elevator in the city, without even a wry face, he was prepared for addy," said a friend of his this venue, "if it which is managed and controlled by a stock." adly," said a friend of his this evening, "if it which is manage 1 and controlled by a stock vator doing a large business as a public warehouse. The firm of B. D. Brown & Co., grain dealers of this city, of which A. C. Pinkham is the resident partner, assigned yesterday to Mr. Hubbard. The Harrison elevator, for-Mr. Hubbard. The Harrison elevator, formerly operated by this firm, since September
has been operated by Jno. T. Gerry and N.
b. Derby & Co., of this city. The Burlington
elevator is owned and operated by N. R.
De by & Co., and should not be confounded
with the Burlington & Mississippi, which was
built by B. D. Brown, and with which he was
identified. identified.

NEW YORK, November 30 .- A mad dog made the people scatter at the corner of Houston and Mulberry streets this afternoon, In the midst of the excitement a well-dressed gentleman made a rush for the rabid animal, icked him up by the nape of the neck and cut his throat with a pocket knife ssying qui-etly at the same time: "That's the way we do in Massachusetts."

A Parisian Heroine.

Paris, November 29.—Public sympathy for Madame Hagues, who shot her traducer, is intensified by the fact that both Hagues and wife devotedly nursed the cholera suf-

The Redistribution Bitl.

LONDON November 29 -The government redistribution bill differs very much from the original draft of the ministers. It extends the principle of single membership to equal electoral districts, raises the population standard for constituents with two members and gives Increase in the number of me rom London and other populous centers. The adicals consider the alteration satisfactory. Chaplin and Lowther, conservatives, are form ing a group to oppose the present arrangement.

Another Fatal Collision. MEMPHIS, Tenn., November 29. - A freight train on the Chesapeake & Obio Southern railway collided with the west bound from two miles east of Hennings this morning a Engineer Jack Moore, and Brakeman Robert Keely were killed instantly. Both firemen were buried under the wreck and will probably die. Both trains were badly

The Railroad Rate War. CHICAGO, November 29. - The general man agers of the Missouri lines held an all forenous session again to-day, but reached no settlement of the present passenger rate war. One of the chief obstacles in the way of the settle-ment is the demand of the Chicago & Alton to reduce all passenger tariffs to a basis of two cents a mile. Another session will be held

this afternoon.

The Storey Estate, CHICAGO, November 29 - Judge Tuley, in the circuit court this morning, decided the application for the appointment of a receiver for the estate of Wilbur ! . Storey, granting the petition and naming Horace A. Huribut as receiver. He sejoined him, however, from interfering with the editorial staff or policy of the Times newspaper, unless under specia

Yankee Enterprise in Africa. LONDON, November 30.- [Bes Special.]-In the Congo conference the indications are that shrewd Americans at the back of on the governor st Stanley will get most of the substantial benefits, and that England or Portugal will the performance. get few of them.

Bus ness Failures. New York, November 29.—Basr, Son & Co, brewers, failed. Preferences \$110,000.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE SOLAY. IOW BURSIAN WHEAT IS PORCING AMERICAN CERUAL PRODUCTS FROM EUROPEAN MARRETS. Special telegram to THE BRE.

Washington, November 80,- Consul Gen-

sral Cramer furnishes the state department an interesting statement in regard to the danger of Russian wheat driving American wheat from the markets of Switzerland and southern Appalling Death Rate of the Germany. Cramer says: "Rich harvests the present season in Russia as well as masses of wheat stored in various parts of that country, especially in Odessa, and reduction of through freight tariff, leave little doubt that Russian wheat will supersede American wheat in Switzerland and south Germany. Russian wheat dealers strain every nerve to supply the markets of central and southern. Europe with this article. Statistics show that the export of American wheat decreased while its production has been increased. There must, fore, be a necessary fall in its price. Spain. He sails to-day for New York English diplomatists arow that this treaty, if ratified, prevents the possibility of the desired Angli-Spanish treaty, because it will be impossible for Spain to graut similar concessions to the two powers and open Caban ports to the two powers and open Caban ports both to English and American goods. It is tion of transportation of wheat from the ports of Genoa, Havre, Marssilles, Antwerp and Rotterdam to the wheat centers, interior and farm c monarcial connections with such centers by offering a good quality of wheat at least at the same price as Russian wheat can be purchased for.

CLORN LOUISE.

REFRESHING REVIVAL OF SOME COURT SCANDAL -THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AND THE PRIN. CESS LOUISE.

pecial Telegram to the Rug. LONDON, November 30, -Society has taken advantage of the political Iull to discuss with even greater eagerness than usual the troubled household of the queen and distinguished per-WASHINGTON, November 30.-The report sonages who have been dragged into the law received by Secretary Frelinghuysen from courts. The recent visit of the Duke of Ar-The queen is mea time unmercifully lashed by Labouchere with his savage pen. Karooy Labouchere with his savage pen. Raro-line Bauer's Memoirs continue to supply some terrible materials by the description the afford of the family of the queen's sainted husband, and "Lobby" doles out weekly ex-tracts each worse than the other, and far from unedifying pictures of brutal royalties,

HOSTILE ALLIES.

LADSTONE AND HIS POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR COM BINE FOR MUTUAL ADVANTAGES. pecial Telegram to THE BER.

LONDON, November 39 .- The secret of the negotiations between Gladstone and Salisbury is well kept. In spite of the a'armist tele gram in the Pall Mall Gazette of last night the general conviction is that the two leaders have practically come to an agreement. A great fact which made the compromise possible was the unexpected character of the redistri bution scheme which the conservative leaders were inclined to accept. The ministers were astonished to find that in the same way as con pany of New York capitalists, the eleany sixting for years. There will be tank be weeping and wailing among reventy members who will find themselves without constituencies in the future, but there is no doubt that they will have to swallow their disgust, for a combination of leaders will secure the passage of any bill spainst all possible condi-

GERMANIA'S GRASP,

GROWING COLONIAL AMBITIONS OF THE LAND OF THE BRINK.

Special telegram to THE BEE:

LONDON, November 30 -Tremendous com sation is caused by the publication in the North German Gazette, Prince Bismarck's organ, of a series of letters dated at Cape Town, urging upon Germany the sunexation of territory, hitherto occupied by England, in Africa. There is a suspicion that these letters were written in the imperial chancellery and are part of the inachinery which is expected to boom the next Emperor of Germany as foster father of the colonial enterprise. The letters at all events, are significant agas of the times, and their potency has been enhanced by let-ters which appeared in the St. James Gazette from a man editorially souched for as a rich and prominent colonist. Ho is an Englishferers. During the prevalence of that emdemic at Manseilles. Le Pays considers the
lady a heroine and charges the entire press to
uphold her. She has asked the prison authorities that she may be provided with material
for modeling in clay.

man, and proEnglish crown and constitution, but says that
the loyalists in Cape Colony utterly district
the loyalists in Cape Colony utterly district
the home government. He concludes with an
elequent[appeal for England's protection to her
wandering this free pressure of the concludes with an
elequent[appeal for England's protection to her
wandering the more to make them seek shelter
but very little more to make them seek shelter n the arms of Bismarce, who is at least pow-erful enough to defend them.

MORMON MISSIONARIES,

HE SHAMEFUL SPECIACLE OF A CERTAIN "AMERICAN INSTITUTION" ABBOAD, pecial Telegram to THE BEE.

LONDON, November 30.—The punishment nflicted on the Swiss Mormons, so far from mying diminished the energy of ithe propa gandists, seems to have stimulated the zeal of converts. In a village near the Rhonne the en mass. They proposed to fo m a Utah in miniature, to put aside their ancient faith and a topt the new gospel. Meanwhile the police co watching the chief apostles at Berme olice are especially vigilant in their surveilance over an American named Cannon and a native named Shasi. It is probable that these two men will soon be arrested an expelled.

DESPERATE PROPERTY OF THE TEXAS METROP-OLIS TO SECURE THE DESPENING OF ITS HAR-

GALVESTON, November 30. - The aggregate material wealth and population of the twenty states and territories whose arca to natural to the port of Galveston as deep water outlets, as will appear to morrow in the 'deep water edition' of the Leally News, are as follows: Weath, \$9.975,000,000; population, \$11,276,000,000. These figures embrace the entire Pacific slope, also Colorado, N. braska and Minneaota, but do not include Louisiana or any territory east of the Mississippi.

DIGNITABLES AT THE DRAMA. CLEVELAND AND ARTHUR INVITED TO ATTEND THE ACTORS' PUND BANEFIF.

NEW YORK, November 30. - The managers of the actors' fund benefit met this afternoon at the Grand opera house and passed a resolu ceptance of their invitation to be present at the benefit on Thursday, and for his kind words regarding the profession. The governor and party will occupy three boxes on the orcasion. The same committee that waited on the governor started to kight for Washing-ton to request President Arthur's presence at

Rome Shaken. LONDON, November 29.—A slight shock of carthquake was felt at Rome and Marselles THE MASKED DEATH.

The Terrible and Mysterions Pestilence ia Eastern Kentucky.

Diseasa-

People Fret at in Their Awful Hiction-Crops Bligh & and the Ground

The Two-Fo ... lorrors of Famine an -lague.

Parche "Vith Drouth

The Seat of the Scourge in the Backwoods Mountain Districts-Help Needed.

THE KENTUCKY PLAGUE. LOUISVILLE, November 29. - Arthur H.

Loomis, traveling representative of a New York firm, is in the city to-day, having just returned from a trip through the plaguestricken district of eastern Kentucky. Mr. Loomis said: "I was four days in Martin county without disposing of a single article. The people are absolutely crazy. They have no use for anything but coffins. A great dea. has been printed in the newspapers about the situation in Martin and adjoining counties but it has been but an imperfect reflex of the existing deplorable condition. I know of instances where whole families died within a week; where neighborhoods have been swalat week; where neighborhoods have been swallowed up in the grave; where one man has, survived to bury his family and his friends, and then been found dead with no living creature near him, except, in some cases, a faithful dog. Flocks of sheep and droves of cattle that used to browse on the hillsides and along the range of the Cumberland now lie dead and rotting, while pebbles glisten on the bottom of the creek beds. Wells and cisterns have been drained to the bottom, and springs are no longer to be relied upon for a supply of water. The ground is literally parched, and where veg-tables formerly bloomed luxurantly there is nothing but decay. Thousands are said to have died within the past two weeks."

"What, in the opinion of the natives, is the cause of this fatal calamity?"

"It is very evident that the chief agent of death is starvation. The people in those districts are almost without communica ion with the outside world. An occasional distummer,

the outside world. An occasional déummer, like myself, strays among them once a year like myself, strays among them once a year and a few of the most prosperous visit some cities once in a lifetime. A good sosson brings with it bountiful crops. Wool and other native products are rudely manufactured into clothing, but when the cops fail then the order of things are reversed. I am speaking now of the backwoods reighbo hoods, where the plague has raged with the greatest fatali-ty. I learned while an Mactin county that the crop yield for two successive seasons had been a failure. The natives are without money and without means to purhase bread. The shutting off of the water supply has

The shutting off of the water supply has brought to the surface a poisonous liquid. Fami had for water, the people drank, and the consequence was death. The first symptoms are violent grippings and after this a when a great scheme is to be unveiled is patient untally linguar two days, suffering unlooked forward to with more eagerness than told agonies before death. I understand that everal physicians have then commissioned by the state to make a careful analysis of the water and describs the poisonous legredients. Relief has recently been despanded to Martin from the neighboring constile. Before I left there was a slight rainfall, with a prospect of e-mtinued falling. The opinion prevaiss that the plague has passed through its most dangerous stages and is now on the wane. During the last two days of my stay I heard of very few deaths,"

On to China, Pasis November 29.-After the vote in the chamber of deputies yesterday favoring a vigorous prosecution of the Chinese war, the overnment is ned orders quickening the de-patch of reinforcments to Admiral Courbet and General Del Isle.

Patal Collision.

CRUAR RAPIDS, Ia., November '9—The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern live stock train of eight cars this morning, ran into the Chicago and Northwestern train, making a bad wreck, killing fireman Fred Phillips and badly injuring Geo, Benjamin,

Paus, November 29.—The Telegraphe ays: The cabinet has obtained certain

says: The cabinet has obtained certain knowledge that China intends to continue the war and 15,000 reinforcementf will be sent to A Messenger from Gordon, LONDON, November 29.—The messenger

from General Gordon arrived here, bringing

dispatches eight weeks old, After leaving

Khartoum the messenger was captured and detained some time at Shendy. Alfonso's Dander Up. Madain, November 29.—The government threatened to suspend the town council and everal of the Learned societies for passing a cote of sympathy with the university students

Many sub-mayors of the city resigned. Protection in France. PARIS, November 29 .- At a chloret council to day it was decided to make the proposed increase of duty on foreign grain two france

DYSPEPSIA

causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspep-sia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." Mrs. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass.,

ache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick head-

100 Doses One Dollar.

OMARA NER